

66th YEAR

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1916.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

PROBLEM OF TAXES  
WORRIES GERMANYPeople Must Learn to Rejoice  
in Added Financial  
Burdens.

DEFICIT IS STAGGERING

Government Is Keeping Secret  
Whatever Plans It May Have  
for Raising Money.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]  
BERLIN, March 4.—The problem of the new taxation and the effect it is feared it will have upon the population continues to worry the German press. As long as the war expenses were covered by loans, the ordinary German citizen did not feel the cost. Now, however, the interest on the loans has to be paid, and the shoe begins to pinch.

The free, conservative Post calls attention to the fact that even in the new most unlikely case that Germany should be able to draw a large war indemnity it will still be necessary to impose new taxes which will be felt by everybody, while, should the empire get no indemnity at all, the annual increase of expenditures will reach \$500,000,000.

The Frankfurter Zeitung resolutely says that after the war no quality of mind will be more needed in the German taxpayer than "ability to rejoice in new taxes."

EVERY PERSON IN EMPIRE

MUST CUT HIS EXPENSES  
"When the war is over," the paper says, "all classes of the population must make up their minds to live more economically, and there is not a single person within the empire who must not cut down his expenses in every possible manner."

The taxes are bound to come. First, the Germans are to be taxed probably just enough to cover the deficit on the budget of \$100,000,000, but it should be remembered that this large deficit, even in Germany, as all war expenses have been kept out of the budget, as have also the ordinary expenses of the army and navy. If the latter had been added and merely the extraordinary expenses caused by the war had been kept out, the deficit would be very much larger.

The object is, of course, gradually to get the German people accustomed to the enormous burden of taxation, and for this purpose a considerable amount of start with the new taxes. Everybody being aware that the new taxes are inevitable, the question is merely how are they to be imposed. The Social Democrats demand taxation of property and income, and are fighting hard against indirect taxes, which are bound to hit the poorer part of the population unfairly hard. At a time when the price of all the necessities of life has gone up, they ask, how can any one propose to make prices rise still higher?

Liberal papers, like the Frankfurter Zeitung, while confident that property may be taxed higher than it is at present, realize that other mediums of taxation also must be found.

MUST IMPOSE INDIRECT

TAXES TO COVER DEFICIT  
In reality, the situation, as it presents itself to an impartial observer, is that when the single states, like Prussia, impose direct taxes to cover up the deficits on their respective budgets, it is difficult to see how the empire is to get around indirect taxes in the form of higher custom duties or similar measures when it will have to raise \$500,000,000 a year.

The government itself is keeping its plans secret, though some details occasionally leak out. It has heard of projects to tax cigars and cigarettes, to increase the postage for domestic letters and parcels and to increase telephone, telegraph and freight rates. It is likely that the railroads, which are the property of the separate states, will be ordered to turn over to the empire a large percentage of their revenues, and to cover themselves, the various states must, therefore, increase freight rates and the price of tickets.

Even these few taxes will materially add to the cost of living in Germany, and these are far from being all. Surely the German taxpayer will get plenty of chances of showing the "tax box" which the Frankfurter Zeitung says he must cultivate.

BUILT AT \$15,000,000 COST

German Emperor's Villa in Corfu to  
Serve as Hospital for Care of  
Serbians Wounded.

ATHENS, March 4.—The German Emperor's Villa Achilleion, in Corfu, which is to serve as a hospital for Serbian wounded, under the care of a staff of British doctors and nurses, was built by the Empress Elizabeth of Austria at a cost of \$15,000,000. The German Emperor acquired it from Empress Joseph for \$250,000.

The Empress Elizabeth, in the course of her almost ceaseless wanderings, found temporary ease in Corfu, which she calls the "fairest of earth's islands," and the villa was erected under her personal supervision. It is superbly situated above the azure Ionian Sea, amid jungles of ever-blooming roses, palms and native and tropical trees, and many of its 125 rooms are splendid examples of decoration in the Pompeian and Byzantine styles; the chapel being especially remarkable.

As might be expected from one of the Empress's athletic tastes, there is a magnificent gymnasium, and the marble swimming pool and the stables are equipped in the most lavish way. For seven years the Empress spent a month each year in the villa, but the year before her death she decided not to return, and had the furniture sent back to Vienna. Francis Joseph never visited the place.

Queen Alexandra of England on one occasion visited the German Imperial family at the Achilleion. It was while she was staying in Greece with her brother, the late King George.

Ten Commandments  
for the Housewife

[A specimen of the wit of "Carmen Sylva," Dowager Queen of Rumania, who died on Thursday last at Bukharest.]

First. Thou shalt not cause the first quarrel, but, if unavoidable, fight it through bravely. The victor in the first domestic quarrel may have a tendency to elevate her in their husband's mind for all future.

Second. Thou shalt not forget that thou hast married a man, not a god. Therefore, be not surprised by his frailties.

Third. Thou shalt not always talk money to thine husband. Rather try to get along on the allowance he maketh thee.

Fourth. If thou considerest thine husband headless, remember that, verily, he hath a stomach. By persistently appealing to his stomach with well-cooked meals, thou mayest, after all, touch his heart.

Fifth. Once in a great while, but not too often, thou shalt let him have the last word. It tickleth him, and will not do thee any harm.

Sixth. Thou shalt read the whole newspaper and magazine, not merely the stories dealing with scandal and society. Thine husband will be pleasantly surprised to find, off and on, that he can talk on general topics, and even on politics, with his wife.

Seventh. Thou shalt not be rude when quarrelling with thy husband. Forget not that at one time in thy life thou didst consider him little short of a demigod.

Eighth. Thou shalt, from time to time, allow thine husband to know a little more than thyself, admitting that thou art not infallible all through.

Ninth. If thine husband is a smart man, thou shalt be his friend; if he is not, thou shalt be both counselor and friend to him.

Tenth. Thou shalt esteem thy husband's relatives, especially his mother. Remember that she loved him long before thou didst.

STRATFORD RILES GERMANS

Precautions to Protect Birthplace of  
Shakespeare From Zeppelin Bombs  
Cause Resentment.

BERLIN, March 4.—That the Germans resent strongly the precautions taken by the authorities at Stratford-on-Avon to protect the birthplace of Shakespeare from Zeppelin bombs is evidenced by the Lokai Anzeiger, which says:

"If the councilors of Stratford believe in the efficacy of the curse which their great townsman laid on those who would disturb his bones, they ought to long for the appearance of the airships, in order to see the curse fulfilled."

"But those men of little faith prefer to order lights to be lowered in the quiet town, to which no people have turned with such eyes as Germans. They believe that the nation which understands Shakespeare and appreciates him better than they do have no greater longing than to destroy his birthplace and his grave. Were it not a matter of absolute indifference what these gentlemen in Stratford decide—men who have probably left unread the majority of Shakespeare's dramas—we might present them with our theater programs for January, from which they could learn that Julius Caesar has been played in our Royal Playhouse. The Tempest in the Deutsches Theater, and that in other houses we have had 'A Winter's Tale,' 'Much Ado About Nothing,' 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' and 'Hamlet.' We doubt whether the London programs are able to show anything approaching this honor done to the memory of Shakespeare."

TO KEEP EVIL SPIRITS AWAY

Loyal Japanese Presents Bivouac  
Musical Instrument, to His  
Emperor and Empress.

OSAKA, JAPAN, March 4.—Believing an old tradition that evil spirits are driven away when the biwa is played, Tokiedro Ito, a famous maker, has presented two of these ancient Japanese musical instruments, which resemble the Western guitar, to the Emperor and Empress in connection with the beginning of the New Year of the dragon. Before fashioning the instruments, Mr. Ito purified himself and his house with Shinto service and donned a pure white robe. The materials used were the wood of a cypress tree and a certain type of yew tree, known as Ishiboku, which occupies a particular place in Japanese religious life from the fact that one of the ancient Emperors accorded it court rank and because it is often found in Shinto shrines. The gift is supposed to keep away evil spirits from the imperial household, and signifies the everlasting longevity of the imperial house.

NEUTRALS GET GOOD JOBS

Pouring Into London and Taking  
Positions Left by Britons, Who Hope  
to Return to Them After War.

LONDON, March 4.—Under the heading "Neutral Job-Snatchers," the Daily Mail complains that young men from neutral countries are pouring into Great Britain and taking well-paid positions left by Britons, who hope to return to them after the war.

A private in the Royal Field Artillery writes to the Mail: "With there be any chance for us if these neutrals are allowed to come here without let or hindrance? Surely British women are capable of filling our places while we are away, and disabled soldiers are also useful in many lines of business."

The head of a Liverpool firm writes: "Liverpool is filling up with young men from neutral countries. No doubt they are taking the jobs of our gallant boys at the front."

MONEY IN ENGLAND  
FLOWS LIKE WATERMasses of Workers Have In-  
comes Not Dreamed Of  
Before War.

HEEDLESS OF WARNINGS

They Refuse to Believe That  
Hard Times Will Come  
When Conflict Ends.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]  
LONDON, March 4.—Everywhere in England, and perhaps most in the great manufacturing centers, one is struck by the evidence of the abounding prosperity of all classes.

Everybody is making money, and the prosperity has permeated even to classes where one would scarcely expect to find it.

That this abounding prosperity is merely temporary and that very hard times are to come when the war is over, is, of course, apparent to every thinking person, but it is very difficult not to say impossible, to convince those who are enjoying it that it is at once flimsy and evanescent, and that the day of reckoning cannot be indefinitely postponed.

Warnings, however, are not lacking either in the daily press or in the magazines, but they make little impression on the masses of workers, who are now in receipt of incomes such as they had never dared to dream of.

The reckless manner in which money is spent on all kinds of luxuries by practically all classes in England is a constant source of astonishment to neutral travelers arriving here, who have seen how the people of Germany are denying themselves everything. It is enough to mention as proof of this that during the first six months of last year the money spent by the people of Great Britain on wine and alcoholic liquors exceeded by \$4,000,000 the amount spent during the same period of 1914.

The editor of the Economist sounds a strong warning to the proprietors of large landed estates, who, he foresees, will be ruined by the score, while their old and perhaps famous mansions will be bought up by ambitious Americans and other neutrals who have made money by the war and their paintings, carved oak panels and ancient fireplaces will be scattered.

England, after the war, he says, will see a repetition of the years which followed the long Napoleonic wars during the beginning of last century, and the landed proprietors cannot hope for any corn laws to be passed for their benefit, as then, while it is more than likely that Lloyd George or one who follows in his footsteps will tax land for all it is worth.

AIRMAN IS HERO OF HOUR

George Guynemer, of French Corps,  
Recently Brought Down His  
Sixth Enemy Machine.

PARIS, March 4.—The hero of the hour in France is George Guynemer, a young airman, who has just brought down his sixth enemy machine, and who wears the Military Cross, War Cross and the Legion of Honor in token of his bravery.

It is stated that Guynemer was four times refused for the army on medical grounds. On his fifth attempt he squeezed through the regulations, and was accepted for the air corps. He quickly showed much aptitude, and within a few weeks had become so proficient that he was placed in charge of a single-engine monoplane, fitted with a machine gun.

The newspapers describe Guynemer as "a quiet, modest, pleasant-faced boy of twenty, who sees in these aerial combats only a series of ordinary episodes." In an interview he told a French journalist: "My work is very amusing. It is just like potting rabbits; you fire, bunny is hit, he drops. It is really quite easy."

NEW WORK FOR BOY SCOUTS

Introduced in Many English Homes  
to Take Place of Par-  
lor Maids.

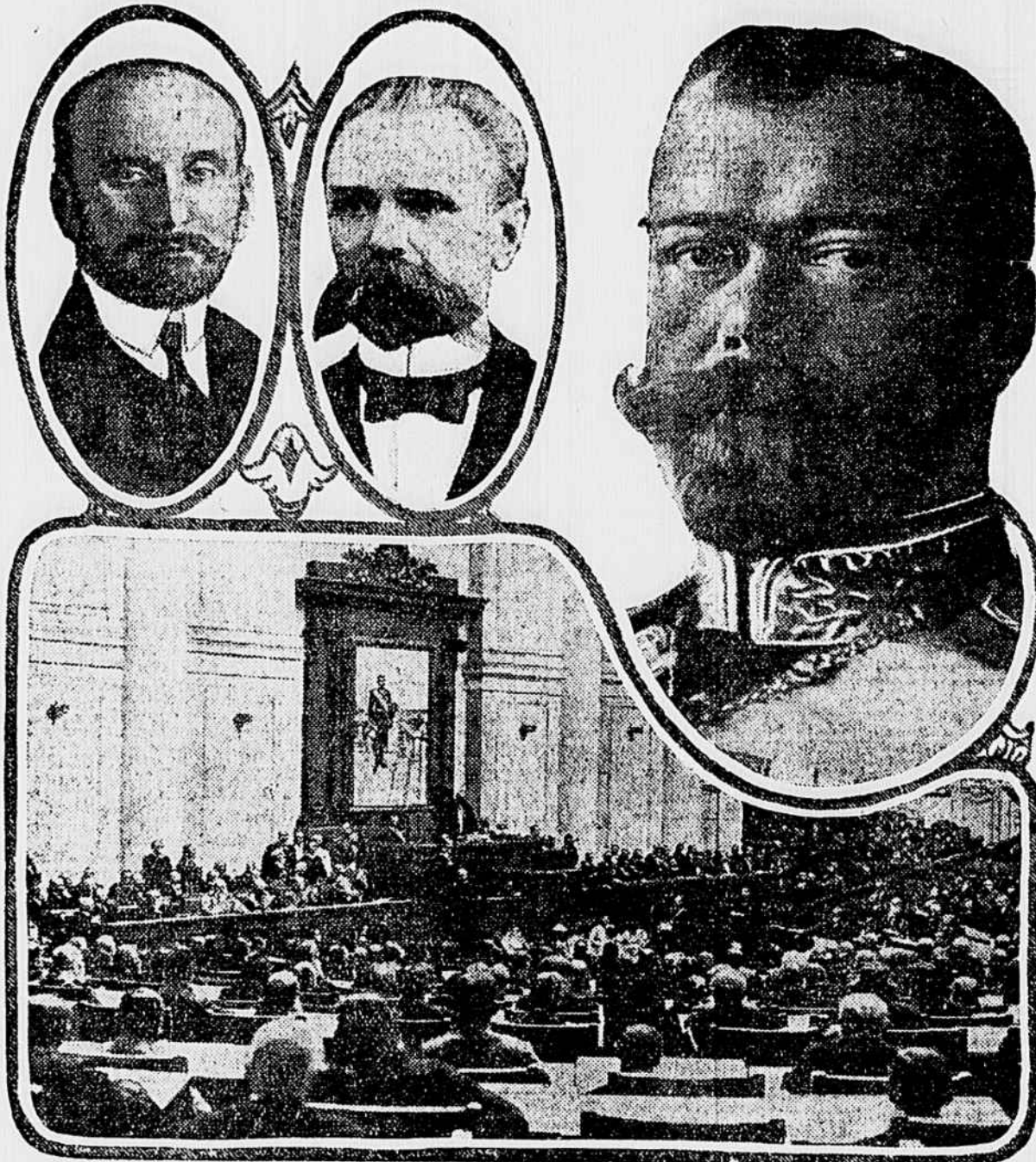
LONDON, March 4.—Boy Scouts have been introduced in many English homes to take place of parlor maids. This is one of the attempts made here to circumvent the servant problem brought about by the war. Butlers and footmen have discarded their liveries and donned khaki, while thousands of young women who used to earn their living as servants have gone to serve the country (and, incidentally, to earn better wages as munition workers). In an interview he told a French journalist: "My work is very amusing. It is just like potting rabbits; you fire, bunny is hit, he drops. It is really quite easy."

POSE FOR MOTION PICTURES

One of Delights of Men in Trenches,  
Who Find It Hard to Preserve  
Natural Expression.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 4.—Posing for the motion-picture men is one of the delights of the soldiers in the trenches. They no sooner catch sight of the operator at work than they begin to pose. As a rule, the first step is to take a cigarette to get the camera at a rakish tilt, and to adopt a general air of nonchalance. Others handle their rifles with heroic ferocity. The great difficulty is to get them to preserve a natural expression, an instinctive tendency being to wear a broad grin, which, of course, imparts to the most realistic picture the suggestion of "fake."

## Russian Duma, the Czar and Two Prominent Leaders



This photograph shows the Duma, or Russian Congress, in session at Petrograd. Above, to the right, is Czar Nicholas II, who at the recent opening of the Duma appeared there in full military uniform, an unprecedented honor for the nation's representatives.

The two men at the left are M. Sazonoff, Foreign Minister, and M. Sturmer, Premier, the most prominent civil officials in Russia today. Although generally considered as representative of the old aristocratic Russia, they have by wise measures placated the liberal elements and won the confidence of the people.

ONLY HUNGER INDUCED  
SERBIANS TO QUIT FIGHTImpossible to Continue Their War-  
fare When Country Is With-  
out Food.

KING NICHOLAS GIVES REASON

Fugitive Monarch Now Installed in  
His Small Palace at Lyons, Where  
He Feels Quite at Home—French  
Lose Youngest Artilleryman.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]  
PARIS, March 4.—King Nicholas of Montenegro, who now feels quite at home in his small palace at Lyons, and who is the most easily accessible of monarchs, has told the following charming little story of his little grandson, Prince Humbert of Piedmont, son of the King and Queen of Italy, to a Parisian journalist who called on him there after his recovery.

"My grandson," said the King, "was a veritable ray of sunshine to me during those dark hours of my life when I was still asking myself if I had acted right in leaving my native soil instead of fighting there, sword in hand, and it did not take him long to discover that I was not happy."

"Why are you so sad, grandfather? Who has done you any harm?"

"I answered: 'Your poor grandfather is a beaten man, my boy.'"

"But who has dared beat you, who are so big and strong?" the boy asked. "Where did they beat you, tell me?"

"I was beaten all over, on the arms and legs, in the head and on the chest by those who are my enemies."

"The boy looked at me with tears in his big, dark eyes, thought for a moment, and then said: 'Then you had nothing more to eat in your country?'"

"That is how this little boy of twelve years discovered the true reason of our defeat far quicker than any diplomat or character. He at least did not suspect me as others did, in the most unjust and cruel manner, but had instinctively felt that his big old grandfather would never stop fighting as long as there was food in his country."

YOUNGEST ARTILLERYMAN

Is Taken From Army  
Cunille Casier is, rather was, the  
youngest artilleryman in the French  
army, for he is not quite thirteen yet,  
and he went through the whole war  
from its beginning, until the French  
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to  
Children took him under its protection  
a few weeks ago and brought him here  
to Paris very much against his will, for  
he assures me that it is much more  
fun at the front.

Camille, who is a sturdy, broad-shouldered little fellow, full of life and courage, led from his home at Dixmude, was separated from his parents, and wandered about until he fell in with a French battery, the men of which adopted him and brought him here during all these months.

"I know French very well now," he said to me, "and I answer every letter that my battery sends me. I am all alone here in France, and I do not know where my father, mother and my two little brothers are."

MEN'S WAGES IN FRANCE  
HAVE UPWARD TENDENCYIndustries of Country Apparently Re-  
cover From Early Pertur-  
bations of War.

ORDERS NOW MORE REGULAR

Decreased Number of Strikes Is No-  
ticeable Effect of New Conditions.  
Reductions Principally in Purely  
Feminine Industries.

PARIS, March 4.—The tendency of men's wages in France is upward, now that industries have recovered from the early perturbations of the war, the workman's income is not proportionate to his high war budget, it has responded to the law of supply and demand, and is likely to remain higher than before the war.

Monsieur Charles Diquenard, in a study of the war's effect upon economic conditions, says there would have been a more substantial increase in wages if industries were not working under the most uncertain conditions; they are unable to make any definite plans for the future, and operations of great scale requiring big credits are impossible so long as the moratorium lasts; they are obliged to pay cash and sell for cash. The encouraging feature is that orders are more regular. What a readjustment of things will bring after the war is the great uncertainty that stands in the way of a complete revival of such industries as are able to procure the raw material they require and find a market for their production.

There are about 11,000,000 wage-earners in France, including 2,000,000 engaged in agriculture. Of the remaining 7,000,000, there are 1,000,000 clerks and office employees, 500,000 government employees and 5,000,000 industrial workers, leaving 5,000,000 industrial workers, 2,000,000 of whom had their resources reduced either by the diminution of working hours or reduced production of piecework by reason of changed conditions.

The principal reductions were in the purely feminine industries, such as dressmaking, in which 50 per cent of the establishments reduced day wages from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. This discrimination against women is explained by the fact that men are better organized for resistance against wage reductions. Had the seamstresses of Paris been organized in unions, the employers' syndicate would perhaps have hesitated to fix the general reduction of wages at 50 per cent.

REDUCTIONS QUITE GENERAL  
IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

In the retail and wholesale trade, the reductions were quite general, and ranged from 20 to 50 per cent.

A considerable number of the 900,000 domestics found themselves out of employment by reason of the breaking up of families and reduction of household expenses. The simple law of supply and demand operated to decrease the wages of the others.

More than 8 per cent of the commercial and industrial establishments of France are now open, as against 57 per cent in the fall of 1914. The proportion of help employed by those establishments has risen from 31 per cent of the normal in August, 1914, to more than 75 per cent. The average

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CARE OF THE HOLY PLACES  
RAPIDLY CHANGING HANDSNoise of Conflict in Many Theaters  
of War Makes Transfer Almost  
Imperceptible.

CAUSE OF MANY WARS IN PAST

Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, Place  
of Nativity at Bethlehem, and  
Other Landmarks of Christianity  
Affected by Present Conflict.

LONDON, March 4.—The care of the holy places brought on the Crimean War, with the siege of Sebastopol, the battle of Inkermann and the charge of the Light Brigade, just as the care of these holy places, so called, had before that convulsed all Europe with the three Crusades, and yet the care of these same holy places—the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, the place of the Nativity at Bethlehem, and the countless other landmarks of the birth of Christianity—are changing hands as an incident of the present war, and almost imperceptibly, because of the noise of the conflict in so many other theaters of warfare.

One report is that a military shooting range has been set up on Mount Calvary, the site above all others venerated by the Christian world as the place of the crucifixion. But inquiry establishes that if this rifle range exists, it is at the Gordon Calvary, so called after General Gordon, of Khartoum, who designated it as what he believed to be the real site, though it is not the Calvary commonly accepted by tradition, venerated and guarded by pilgrims and the church, and contended for by European nations. This Gordon Calvary is in the outskirts of Jerusalem, some distance from the traditional site of the Holy Sepulcher.

From a military standpoint, all attention to the German-Turkish military operations in Syria has been absorbed in the slow approach southward toward Egypt and the Suez Canal, that rich prize supposed to be the link between Europe and the Orient. But, while this main military object has been going on, it has involved at the same time the steady occupation of the entire Holy Land as part of the field of preparation and advance, with military forces in control at Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth and throughout the region of the holy places, and the French, Italian, English and other custodians of these sites expelled or interned.

Seven of the Italian custodians at Bethlehem—the site of the Nativity—have recently been interned by the military authorities, and their place is to be taken by Austrian custodians.

LAST OUTPOST BEFORE  
ENTERING DESERT

The sweep of this German-Turkish movement through the Holy Land is shown by the fact that the military railway, on which the approach to Egypt depends, is believed to be controlled by the desert outskirts of Beersheba. This is the same town referred to in holy writ, and which created the biblical phrase "from Dan to Beersheba," as it is the uttermost limit of the Holy Land, where it merges into the desert leading to Egypt. It is this biblical point, Beersheba, which is expected to be the military base, to which the rail-

road is expected to be extended.

The suppression of vodka has wrought marvels. The older peasant, instead of spending his evenings in besting revels, now takes his place in a little group around some men or women who can read and listens to the latest news about the war or the words of wisdom from some volume purchased at the neighboring town by the joint contributions of many poor folk.

Russia is moving and stirring. The world is bound to hear more of the stark, backward, dirty and ignorant, the vast mass is today, but it cannot be denied its place.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

RUSSIANS BELIEVE  
NEW DAY DAWNINGPatriots Foresee Era of Fair Gov-  
ernment, Progress and Eco-  
nomic Solidity.

CZAR LARGELY RESPONSIBLE

Natural Resources Greater Than  
Those of All Rest of Europe  
Put Together.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]  
PETROGRAD, March 4.—Out of the tears and sufferings of the great war a new Russia is being born—a Russia of fair government, progress and economic solidity. This is the belief of many patriots.

Perhaps it is all a beautiful dream. The patriots were profoundly discouraged last September, when the Czar prorogued the Duma. But hope revived, and was intensified fivefold when Nicholas not only called together his congress again, but a few days ago appeared in person at the opening of this representative body, and welcomed the members in the name of victory.

It is hard for Western minds to comprehend just what this action of "the Little Father" meant to the Russian mujik. To the humble peasant his Czar is a demigod, indeed almost an equal of the Virgin Mary and the Christ. For him to personally receive the peasants' representatives was an inspiration for the war-driven Russian.

The further proceedings of the Duma will, therefore, be watched with more interest than ever. The body is patriotic to the last man, and the liberal bloc, or union of parties, has decided to forego pressing for reforms until the crisis in the nation's history is past.

The Premier, M. Sturmer, has a record of conservatism which does not recommend him to the liberal elements; yet, like the Czar, he now conciliates the most radical and so associates the mighty people to oppose a united front to the German.

The honest attempts of the government to solve the frightful transportation problem, which has resulted in an abundance of the needed products in another near-by province, are generally recognized. The efforts have not met with great success, however. Russian bureaucracy, unlike the German brand, is not efficient. But the spirit in which the problem has been met, like the severe measures taken to root out and punish war grafting in high places, has encouraged the intellectuals to look for better things.

SAZONOFF GAINS RESPECT AND

CONFIDENCE OF PEOPLE

M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, is another government official, who, though a Conservative, has gained the respect and confidence of the people. It is felt that Russia's delicate relations with her allies and with Sweden and the United States are in good hands.

Even if Russia should lose this war, or it should result in a draw, great changes are to be expected. Russian reforms have grown out of conflict. When Lloyd George, the British Minister of Munitions, said that German arms are blasting the fetters of backward Russia, he told the truth.

It was the constant incursions of the Tartars which led to the consolidation of old Russia about Moscow. A reign of terror in the first half of the seventeenth century led to the foundation of the house of Romanoff, under which the Russian empire has grown to its present greatness.

A century later the war with Sweden brought the nation to a realization of its need of Western ways. Under Peter the Great, the Swedish struggle resulted in the permanent alignment of Russia with the nations of the West, instead of the civilizations of the East.

With the Napoleonic wars Russia took several more steps out of her semi-Asiatic isolation. The Crimean War brought a further spread of enlightened ideas and had much to do with the famous emancipation of the serfs. The feudal system received further blows at the end of the Turkish War of 1877-78.

As a climax to the Russo-Japanese War came the bloody revolution of 1905, the birth of the first Duma and the seeming dawn of freedom.

But it was a false dawn. There followed reaction of the most terrible sort—pogroms, wholesale arrests, the suppression of liberal ideas and great sufferings of the intellectual leaders to Siberia.

This era was passing away when the war began. In the spring of 1914 the Duma dared to refuse to pass the budget. It fought with the reactionary government on almost equal terms.

The war caused the Liberal leaders to consent to delay. Old institutions were allowed to stand unchallenged in the hour of crisis when every nerve and sinew of the nation were needed in the great trial of arms.

IGNORANT YOUNG PEASANT

IS BROADENED BY WAR  
The war itself has done much to enlighten. The ignorant young peasant, who seldom went more than fifty miles from his little village, has traveled to the battle front and talked with all sorts of men he never dreamed existed.

The suppression of vodka has wrought marvels. The older peasant, instead of spending his evenings in besting revels, now takes his place in a little group around some men or women who can read and listens to the latest news about the war or the words of wisdom from some volume purchased at the neighboring town by the joint contributions of many poor folk.

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